(d) what is the worth of Uranium produced, till date, in the Corporation which is unaccounted for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) to (c) The matter is being investigated by the State Government of Bihar with the assistance from C. B. I. A sample of seized material was sent to BARC, Bombay for analysis and test result showed that the sample did not contain uranium.

(d) All uranium produced by UCIL is properly accounted for.

**Non-filing of processes for patent by the thirteen laboratories of the council of Scientific and Industrial Research**

2564. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 13 of the 39 Council of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories did not develop even a single process worth filing for patent in 1983-84; as reported in 'India Today' dated 15th December, 1986; and

(b) if so, what are the names and locations of these 13 laboratories and the total expenditure incurred on them in 1983-84?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir; but activities of some laboratories are not amenable for patenting, nor are they expected to.

(b) The following CSIR Laboratories did not have any patent application in the year 1983-84:—

(i) Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology, Hyderabad.

(ii) Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi.

(iii) Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh.

(iv) Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow.

(v) Institute of Microbial technology, Chandigarh.

(vi) National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow.

(vii) Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum.

(viii) Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal.

(ix) National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.

(x) National Institute of Science, Technology & Development Studies, New Delhi.

(xi) Publications & Information Directorate, New Delhi.

(xii) Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi.

(xiii) Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras.

(xiv) Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu.

Their combined budget in 1983-84 was Rs. 2,489.781 lakhs.

**Equal pension for equal rank in army**

2565. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a suggestion from the army to the Fourth Pay Commission to accept 'equal pension for equal ranks', if so, with what results;

(b) how do the pensions for equal ranks, now compare; and

(c) what is Government's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (c) Under the rules, pensions are related to reckonable emoluments of the rank/pay group and the qualifying service at the

time of retirement; therefore, pensions vary for persons retiring at different points of time. The Fourth Central Pay Commission had *inter alia* considered the suggestion for "equal pension for equal rank", but found it difficult to accept it. Government have accepted the views of the Commission. However, as far as minimum pension of Rs. 375|- p.m. introduced from 1-1-86 is concerned, it will uniformly cover all pensions including those who retired prior to 1-1-1986.

**Army recruitments from rural areas**

2565. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of army recruitments are being made from rural areas and since March, 1986, only matriculates are being recruited; if so, what has been the impact of this experiment on non-matriculated rural youths, who were other-wise eligible for the recruitment; and

(b) what is the number of such recruitments made from each State and Union Territory during the period stated in part (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The educational standard has been raised to class 10 for recruitment in the Army except for 33 trades (*See* Statement-I below) with effect from 1st April, 1986 on an experimental basis. After review, the standard has been reduced to class 8 in respect of areas|classes where literacy rates are low with effect from 11th November 1986. The list of such areas|classes is enclosed (*See* Statement-II below). The scheme will be reviewed again after one year of its operation. The impact of the experiment has been encouraging in view of the general rise in the educational standards.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose detailed break-downs of recruitment data

**Statement-I**

*List of Trades for which the Educational standard has not bten raistd...*

1. Driver AT (ASC)
2. Farrier (RVC)
3. Pioneer (GD|Pnr)
4. Upholsterer (EME)
5. Baker (ASC)
6. Bandsman
7. Barber
8. Blacksmith (U)
9. Storehand (GD)
10. Textile Repairer
11. Packer (APS)
12. Sowar GD (AC)
13. Sowar GD (Horse Cav)
14. Bugler
15. Butcher (ASC)
16. Carpenter (U)
17. Cook (U)
18. Cook (Mess)
19. Cook Special
20. Equipment Repair
21. Masalchi
22. Painter (U)
23. Piper
24. Safaiwala
25. Tailor (U)
26. Waiter Mess
27. Washerman
28. Cook Hospital
29. Drummer
30. Kennelman (RVC)
31. Saddler (U) (Various)
32. Syce
33. Tinsmith (U)

**Statement-II**

List of areas|Classes for which educational standard has been lowered to 8th class with effect from 11th November, 1986.

(a) Muslims from J&K
(b) Sikhs (M & R)